

for the transportation of pupils to and from school. This method of combining sparsely settled districts has been tried with good success in several of the older States and ought to be more generally adopted in Kansas.

Lincoln Beacon: Probably as hard a workingman of his years as there is in Lincoln county is Hon. William Baker, who is nearing his 68th birthday. Mr. Baker personally oversees his two farms, and the habits of a lifetime prior to his election to Congress reassert themselves continually. His son Edgar leaves the family home in Lincoln at 6 o'clock a. m. every working day to take charge of the 243 head of cattle which he is feeding on the ranch west of town.

Hugoton (Kas.) Hermes (Rep.): A writer in the Topeka Capital recently urged that the Republican party consent that the prohibition amendment to the constitution of Kansas be resubmitted to a vote of the people. And there are many good reasons why the Republican party should welcome a contest on that issue. It is the party that put prohibition in the organic law and is the party that has enacted every statute looking to its enforcement. The party is just as much a prohibition party as it ever was, and the result of a campaign on that issue is not even doubtful. The moral effect of such a campaign would be felt for years and the laws for the suppression of the liquor traffic would be enforced in communities where it is now a dead letter. The friends of prohibition need stirring up.

Correspondence.

The Future of the American Farmer.

Editor Advocate and News:—The New Time for November, commenting on an article in the Knoxville Tribune relative to American farming, says:

"In less than ten years farming will be revolutionized. The small farmer will be crowded to the wall. His mortgaged farm will pass into the hands of a farming syndicate, and if he is lucky he may be permitted to work for small wages on the land he once owned. This is not a prediction—it is a fact."

What can the New Time mean by such stuff as this? Does not its editor know that "prosperity" with all that the term means, has arrived? That the "small farmer" has been, and always must be, the stone wall against which the waves of adversity beat in vain? One would think that the agricultural class would soon be in the same condition as that of the day laborers and miners of this country—reduced to such a state that those who constitute it can only exist by sufferance.

On second thought, your correspondent is afraid that there may be too much ground for this ominous prophecy. The proposition that he who controls the land of the earth may dictate the terms upon which all other people may be allowed to live, has never yet been refuted to his satisfaction, and being a "small farmer" himself, and believing that the yeomanry has been the strong right arm, so to speak, of every nation that has existed up to date, he is constrained to ask himself what will be the future of this country under a continuation of present conditions?

It is a fact to-day, that many, very many farmers are giving up the struggle in our country, and flocking into the towns, and to the centers of employment, simply because they believe that the ability to earn a wage sufficient to keep the wolf of starvation from the door is better than to be worried about taxes and interest, crop failures and prices that are below the cost of production, not realizing that they never can lay up a penny for old age; not stopping to consider that the education which their children ought to have can never be given them because they must become "hewers of wood and drawers of water" as soon as they are strong enough to do a modicum of manual labor. All of these things have to be learned by bitter experience, and if the lessons so learned are not heeded by the first generations, the world need not be surprised if, after the people have suffered all that humanity can suffer, they arise in their sheer despair and destroy all that exists of what we call vested right.

How shall such a state, which has come upon each and all of the dead nations of the world be averted? Only by the people awaking from their sleep of self-satisfied conservatism. The man or woman who, because he or she is going along fairly and comfortably in life, will not look beyond the narrow confines of personal environment, when the ethical atmosphere may be so easily pierced by the mental eye of any one who will see,

is hardly worthy of the name of citizen in a government of the people.

The plain, naked truth is that as far as the workers of this nation are concerned, we are rapidly sinking to the level of the laborers of the older countries. We are told that the general trend of all the world is to get onto a plane of production at lower cost. That living expense are on a descending scale, and that we must adjust ourselves to such conditions. But what is to be done with the statement that the wealth of the world is so rapidly increasing? He who produces the wealth is being steadily reduced in circumstances; his class is constantly growing in numbers. Opposed to this the relative number of the immensely rich is decreasing with the increase of the total wealth of the world.

Public ownership of all natural opportunities is the only remedy. Shear the landlord of his ability to wring the lifeblood from the veins of labor. Refuse to renew the charters of corporations as rapidly as they expire, and when they violate their terms annul them. Nationalize all of the natural sources of wealth by condemnation and payment for them to their owners. Let all work of a strictly monopolistic nature be controlled by the government, and give the people direct legislation, so that they may speak directly on all public questions. In this line lies the aversion of the New Time's prophecy.

F. C. JOHNSON.

Phillipsburg, Kas.

Prohibition and Metropolitan Police System.

Editor Advocate and News:—I think your suggestion that the metropolitan police should be abolished at once, is correct. It has caused dissension and crimination long enough. It is a denial of the theory of self-government. It was designed to facilitate the enforcement of prohibition, and signally failed. Put a star on every man, a club in every hand, and the iron rule of the moral law—prohibition—as it appears in Kansas statutes, would be broken, laughed at and defied. Governor Leedy ought to abolish the police boards, after giving them timely notice to close up their business and accounts.

Prohibition in Kansas has been prolific of many phases of political and legal cunning. The decisions of our courts are in evidence along this line, and the devious course of some of our politicians of all parties emphasizes the universal tendency of men to drink something besides water and temperance beverages, and to color their theories of government accordingly. The last issue of the Advocate and News contained the following decision by the Courts of Appeals of the northern department:

"A levy of execution by a Sheriff or Constable on intoxicating liquors, and a sale thereunder, is in violation of the letter and spirit of the constitution and statutes of this State, and cannot be maintained by the courts."

It does not appear from this decision whether the liquor in question was kept by a druggist for legitimate trade, or by a saloon keeper in violation of law. Whisky is personal property, and the subject of larceny, punishable by imprisonment in jail or penitentiary, and if a poor, ignorant mortal steals some of the liquor, even from a joint keeper, he is prosecuted and punished. I know of just such a case, and the joint keeper was not molested by the minions of the law! Such things breed evil to the State. But, could not a Sheriff levy on a stock of liquors kept by a druggist, and advertise the stock for sale "for medical purposes?" Of course the Sheriff could not get a permit—but just think of it! Whisky is property, protected in the hands of the owner who holds it and uses it for lawful purposes, and why should not such property be subject to judicial sale for debt? The law ought to be amended so as to provide for judicial sales of liquors.

The people of this State will sometime learn that they cannot impose upon others a rule of conduct which they themselves violate without fear of the law, and a rule, too, which has beaten in vain against the tempest of human passion, taste and habit, since Moses received the commandments from on high.

LINUS S. WEBB.

Successful Physicians.

We heartily recommend Dr. Hathaway & Co., of 70 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill., as being perfectly reliable and remarkably successful in the treatment of chronic diseases of men and women. They cure where others fail. Our readers, if in need of medical help should certainly write these eminent doctors and you will receive a free and expert opinion of your case by return mail without cost; this certainly is the right way to do business. They guarantee their cures. Write them to-day.

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[First published November 17, 1897.]

Notice to Holders of Bonds.

In accordance with the directions of an act relating to redemption of bonds issued to railroad companies, which took effect March 13, 1887, I hereby give notice that the county of Dickinson, State of Kansas, will on the 15th day of January, 1898, at the fiscal agency of the State of Kansas, in the city of New York, State of New York, redeem the following described bonds issued by the said county of Dickinson, to-wit: Numbers from 1 to 116, inclusive of numbers 1 and 116, issued July 1, 1887, in aid of the Chicago, Kansas & Western Railway Company; and numbers 1 to 100, inclusive of numbers 1 and 100, issued June 1, 1887, in aid of the Chicago, Kansas & Nebraska Railway Company; and numbers 117 to 176, inclusive of numbers 117 and 176, issued November 1, 1887, in aid of the Chicago, Kansas & Western Railway Company, each number being itself a bond for \$1,000.

Holders of said bonds are hereby notified that on the 21st day of January, 1898, said bonds will cease to bear interest, and they are hereby notified to present same at the said fiscal agency of the State of Kansas, hereinbefore mentioned, for redemption. G. H. PATTERSON, County Treasurer Dickinson County, Kansas. Abilene, Kas., November 9, 1897.

[First published November 17, 1897.]

PROPOSALS FOR BIDS.

Sealed proposals will be received by the Board of Trustees of the State Charitable Institutions of Kansas, until 12 o'clock, noon, Wednesday, December 15, 1897, for a ward building adjacent to the Asylum for Idiotic and Imbecile Youth, located at Winfield, Kansas.

This work is authorized under sections 2 and 3 of chapter 28 of the session laws for 1897.

Bids will be considered for the building as revised complete, except heating, and also as revised, but with the elimination of the west wing. Plans and specifications may be seen on and after November 30 at the asylum at Winfield, Kansas; at the office of T. H. Lescher, State House architect, Topeka, Kansas; and at the office of William W. Rose, architect, Kansas City.

A certified check equal to 5 per cent. of the amount of the bid must accompany each estimate, the same to be made payable to F. H. Dolan, Treasurer of the board.

Blank proposals will be furnished to those requesting them.

The board reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

The provisions of the eight-hour law (chapter 114 of the session laws of 1891) must be complied with. Proposals should be sealed and addressed to W. L. Brown, President of the Board of Charities, Topeka, Kansas, and marked plainly on the outside, "Proposal for Public Work at Winfield." S. C. WHEELER, Secretary.

Meals 25 cents. Sunday dinner, 50 cents. Only the best of food cooked in the best way is served at Mrs. Wiley's. Meals at usual hours. Short orders. Exchange department in connection with the cafe.

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